



# GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION

## Social Studies 30

June 1987

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**GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION  
SOCIAL STUDIES 30**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

YOU HAVE 2½ HOURS TO COMPLETE THIS EXAMINATION.

PART A – consists of multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

PART B – consists of the written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

It is recommended that you read the written-response questions in Part B before beginning the examination.

The presiding examiner will collect the answer sheet and examination booklet for transmission to Alberta Education.

DO NOT FOLD EITHER THE ANSWER SHEET OR THE EXAMINATION BOOKLET.

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**INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**

All multiple-choice questions must be answered on the separate answer sheet.

Fill in your name and other information on the answer sheet as directed by the examiner.

Read each question carefully and decide which of the choices BEST completes the statement or answers the question. Locate that question number on the answer sheet and fill in the space that corresponds to your choice. Use an HB pencil only.

**Example**

The capital city of Canada is


- A. Vancouver
- B. Winnipeg
- C. Ottawa
- D. Montreal

**Answer Sheet**

A	B	C	D
①	②	●	④

If you wish to change an answer, please erase your first mark completely.

**JUNE 1987**



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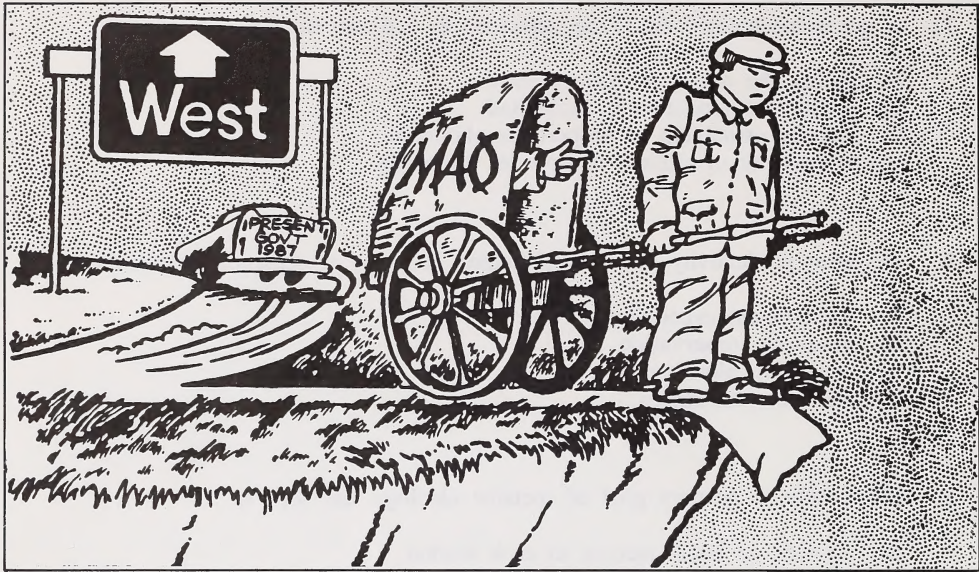
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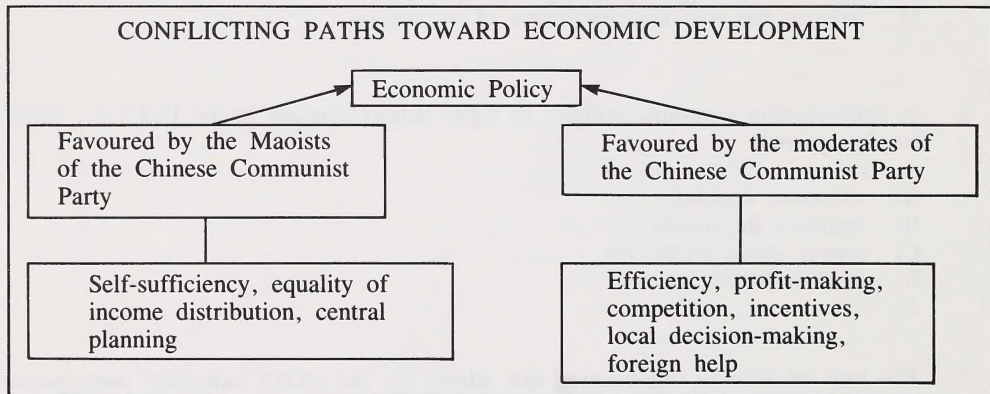
1. A government could BEST be described as a dictatorship if
  - A. it has the power to enforce laws
  - B. political competition is prohibited
  - C. private ownership of property is abolished
  - D. a majority of citizens accepts its leadership
2. Increased productivity in a model market economy is achieved largely through
  - A. government expenditure
  - B. resource conservation
  - C. indicative planning
  - D. monetary incentives
3. Historically, a primary goal of socialist ideology has been to
  - A. provide an equal income to each worker
  - B. improve the quality of industrial production
  - C. end the exploitation of one person by another
  - D. increase the economic usefulness of automation
4. In implementing economic policies of rapid industrialization in the U.S.S.R., Stalin largely ignored
  - A. consumer demand
  - B. rearming the nation
  - C. capital goods production
  - D. labor intensive projects
5. The type of political organization that allows for the MOST individual participation in decision making is
  - A. representative democracy
  - B. parliamentary democracy
  - C. responsible democracy
  - D. direct democracy
6. A period of stable economic production combined with expanding consumer demand in the Canadian economy has tended to
  - A. raise the level of inflation
  - B. increase the risk of recession
  - C. decrease the number of goods imported
  - D. lower the amount of money in circulation



SOURCE I



SOURCE II



SOURCE III



NOTE: Mao Tse-tung became leader of the Chinese Communist Party in 1935 and was leader of the People's Republic of China from 1949 until his death in 1976.

7. What is the MAIN point being made in the cartoon in Source I?
- A. Economic advancement is an unattainable goal for modern China.
  - B. The modernization of China depends on maintaining a regulated socialist economic program.
  - C. Economic progress is greatly restricted by the practices of the present government.
  - D. The modernization of China depends on adopting a more capitalist economic program.
8. The bias shown in Source III regarding the People's Republic of China is BEST expressed in which of the following statements?
- A. The leadership of public enterprise systems does not respond effectively to the problems created by a modern industrial society.
  - B. China is embarking on a new and untested road; its destination rests solely on careful planning and execution.
  - C. The goal is economic growth; it matters not what method we employ so long as that goal is reached.
  - D. Methods based on traditional values result in rapid progress toward industrialization.
9. Which of the following conclusions would be supported by applying the data in Source II to the problem shown in Source III?
- A. China's economy will eventually weaken if modernization is attempted through the policies of the moderates.
  - B. By promoting the idea of central planning, the moderates are hindering China's economic advancement.
  - C. Foreign intervention in the market place is one of the highest priorities of the Maoists in China.
  - D. By promoting a command economy, the Maoists risk obstructing economic development in China.
- 
10. A Canadian economic nationalist would argue that our
- A. imports should exceed exports
  - B. foreign investments should be tax free
  - C. banks should supply more capital to domestic business
  - D. domestic industries should not be protected by tariffs



Use the list below to answer question 11.

POLITICAL GOALS

Popular sovereignty  
Executive accountability  
Political competition  
An informed electorate  
Economic equality for all

11. The list BEST describes the political goals of
- A. Maoism in the People's Republic of China
  - B. Marxist-Leninism in the Soviet Union
  - C. national socialism in Germany
  - D. social democracy in Sweden
- 
12. To a capitalist, a government policy aimed at reducing tariffs would be appropriate because
- A. new domestic industries could be more easily established
  - B. domestic manufacturers would increase their national sales
  - C. greater efficiency would be forced on domestic manufacturers
  - D. domestic manufacturers would be protected from foreign competition
13. The government of Prime Minister Mulroney has encouraged the growth of foreign investment in Canada. To which of the following issues has this policy drawn the MOST attention?
- A. Should the Canadian government impose taxes on exported goods?
  - B. Should the Canadian government encourage its citizens to invest in the U.S.A.?
  - C. Should the Canadian government increase tax incentives to small businesses?
  - D. Should the Canadian government regulate the ownership of domestic industries?
14. The situation which BEST illustrates the separation of powers in the United States is the establishment of
- A. institutions aimed at maintaining the independence of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government
  - B. procedures for designating different levels of decision-making to different levels of the government bureaucracy
  - C. a Senate aimed at serving as the official opposition to the government in power
  - D. differences in legislative duties between the central government and state governments



Use the information below to answer questions 15 and 16.

Some Facts About Canadian Elections

1. In the 1935 federal election, the Reconstruction Party received 9% of the national vote and elected one Member of Parliament.
2. In the 1949 federal election, the Liberal Party received 49% of the popular vote but elected 190 Members of Parliament (out of 262 at that time).
3. In the 1980 federal election, the NDP took 9% of the seats in the House of Commons after receiving 18% of the votes across Canada.

— adapted from *Approaches to Political and Economic Systems*, 1983

15. Which of the following conclusions is supported by these facts?
- A. Canada's electoral system provides an equitable distribution of seats based on the popular support given minority parties.
  - B. Canada's electoral system makes it difficult for third parties to translate their support into representation.
  - C. Political parties forming majority governments have consistently achieved a majority of the popular vote.
  - D. Political parties forming the official opposition have difficulty in appealing to voters.
16. The election results indicated above have affected Canada's political environment by encouraging
- A. Canadian voters to elect majority governments to prevent political instability
  - B. third parties to rely primarily on their party leadership to rally popular support
  - C. Canadian voters to become less sympathetic to the election platforms of right-wing political parties
  - D. third parties to concentrate their efforts in certain regions by appealing to a specific group of voters
- 
17. The goals of a progressive form of taxation are often criticized by supporters of a market economy because such taxes
- A. encourage inflation
  - B. increase unemployment
  - C. discriminate against the rich
  - D. discriminate against the poor

Use the sources below to answer questions 18 to 22.

These sources describe different forms of economic organization.

#### SOURCE I

There was general agreement that the coal industry was so sick and inefficient that it could not be put on its feet except through nationalization. The iron and steel industries were declared to be so vital to the nation that their management could not safely be subject to the decisions of private persons. The nationalization of all inland transportation by rail, road, and air was proposed on the ground that wasteful competition could best be avoided by a co-ordinated scheme of transportation owned and managed by public authorities. Other areas of the economy may operate under private control.

— from *Today's Isms*, 1970

#### SOURCE II

There is no need for high spending on advertising because of the State's control of all aspects of the economy. Competition between different firms producing similar products does not exist, again because the State is the only producer. Special offers, reduced prices, and seasonal sales are not necessary because of the lack of competition. There is no emphasis on the selling of consumer goods. This aspect of the economy is given low priority. The State tries to produce good-quality goods to sell at the lowest possible prices to the people.

#### SOURCE III

The vast majority of businesses are privately owned, employ workers, make a profit or a loss, and sell their products in competition with other prices and output. Government intervention is kept to the minimum possible. The government's role is to oil the machinery of the economy when necessary, then reduce its activities as soon as possible after the market forces have begun to work smoothly again.

#### SOURCE IV

The emphasis is on efficiency and the growth of the economy, on competition between factories and on profit. In industry, more decision-making power has been given to people at local levels. Collective ownership of small factories by local communes is encouraged, and in the factories the workers are the masters and their rights are given more importance. In agriculture, incentives are offered to peasants to increase their production and earnings from private plots.

— Sources II, III, and IV are from *The Great Powers*, 1983



18. What issue is raised by comparing and evaluating these sources?
- A. To what extent should governments limit personal freedom to maintain social control?
  - B. To what extent should governments emphasize economic individualism as opposed to collectivism?
  - C. Should inefficient industries be nationalized to protect jobs or the national interest?
  - D. Should the amount of economic activity in developed and developing countries be increased?
19. The description in Source III is MOST consistent with ideas expressed in
- A. *Das Kapital*, by Karl Marx
  - B. *Mein Kampf*, by Adolf Hitler
  - C. *The Wealth of Nations*, by Adam Smith
  - D. *The Social Contract*, by Jean-Jacques Rousseau
20. Which two forms of economic organization, when contrasted with each other, show the greatest difference between individual freedom and state control in an economy?
- A. Sources I and IV
  - B. Sources I and III
  - C. Sources II and III
  - D. Sources II and IV
21. The reasons for the actions proposed in Source I would be considered as MOST valid by a supporter of
- A. laissez-faire capitalism
  - B. democratic socialism
  - C. utopian socialism
  - D. Marxist communism
22. Which generalization can be made by comparing these descriptions?
- A. Specialization and trade have brought people and nations closer together.
  - B. People today are less interdependent and economic dependence has decreased.
  - C. There is considerable lack of agreement on economic goals and the means to achieve them.
  - D. Achieving a balance between supply and demand is primarily the responsibility of private individuals.
-

Use the information below to answer questions 23 to 25.

In an approaching election, a political party promises to

1. lower bank interest rates on loans
2. reduce spending on welfare programs
3. reduce taxes to stimulate growth in consumer demand
4. create jobs for the many unemployed, especially those on welfare

23. If these policies were put into practice, the MOST likely result would be
- A. an increase in the rate of inflation
  - B. an increase in the income tax rate
  - C. a decline in domestic production
  - D. a decline in exports
24. The actions proposed in the party platform would be MOST appropriate during times of
- A. inflation
  - B. recession
  - C. economic boom
  - D. economic stability
25. Which promise would MOST likely be rejected by a supporter of a social democratic political party?
- A. Promise 1
  - B. Promise 2
  - C. Promise 3
  - D. Promise 4
- 
26. The activities of pressure groups may clash with democratic principles because such activities
- A. disrupt free and open elections
  - B. act as a check on government legislators
  - C. favor minorities that have power and influence
  - D. identify areas of dissatisfaction with government



Use the statement below to answer question 27.

Leaders must win and maintain support, for they cannot lead if no one will follow. Leaders must communicate with citizens and be responsive to their wishes; no leader can afford to antagonize continuously those whom he leads.

— 20th-century politician

27. A dictator who agreed with this statement would consider which technique of maintaining power LEAST appropriate?
- A. The use of indoctrination and propaganda
  - B. The re-direction of popular discontent
  - C. The need for controlled participation
  - D. The use of force and terror
- 
28. In which of the following situations is the value of economic individualism MOST clearly evident?
- A. A worker receives unemployment insurance benefits during a layoff.
  - B. A worker invests savings by purchasing stock in a company listed on the stock exchange.
  - C. A factory worker helps determine the manner in which the factory's profits will be used.
  - D. A collective farm worker is allowed a plot of land to grow vegetables to supplement the family diet.
29. A major goal of government ownership in the Swedish economy has been to
- A. limit foreign takeovers
  - B. accomplish widespread central planning
  - C. control the amount of private ownership
  - D. maintain acceptable levels of employment
30. The opportunities for meaningful citizen participation in a model democracy differ MOST clearly from those in a model dictatorship with respect to
- A. consulting political appointees
  - B. expressing political opinions
  - C. attending political rallies
  - D. receiving political literature

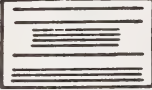
31. Which of the following problems would MOST likely occur in a model market economy?
- A. Competition between privately- and publicly-owned businesses for resources
  - B. Decreased individual incentive and motivation
  - C. Inequities in the distribution of wealth
  - D. Lack of responsiveness to public demand
32. Elected representatives are reminded of their democratic obligations to the populace by all of the following "checks" EXCEPT ONE. Indicate the exception.
- A. Opposition parties
  - B. Cabinet solidarity
  - C. Interest groups
  - D. Media coverage
33. Which value statement can be applied to models of both market and centrally-planned economies?
- A. Rapid growth and sustained industrial output is a desirable goal.
  - B. Income inequality is undesirable and should be controlled.
  - C. Citizens should be allowed to produce and consume whatever goods they desire.
  - D. Scarce resources should be specifically allocated to provide for future production.
34. In a democratic system, placing responsibility for current economic problems on previous government administrations compares with which technique of dictatorship?
- A. Direction of popular discontent
  - B. Indoctrination and propaganda
  - C. Controlled participation
  - D. Force and coercion
35. Communists and democratic socialists are in closest agreement regarding which of the following statements?
- A. The evils of capitalism should be eliminated through revolution.
  - B. A truly classless society should result through a gradual process.
  - C. Government policies should provide for greater social equality among citizens.
  - D. Government power should be maintained once it is in the hands of the ruling party.



36. By 1907, Great Britain had abandoned her policy of “splendid isolation” by
- A. plotting to overthrow the German Kaiser
  - B. accepting military assistance from the U.S.A.
  - C. entering into an entente with France and Russia
  - D. establishing the British Commonwealth of Nations
37. Serbia, considered a minor European power in 1914, played a major role in causing the First World War by
- A. entering into territorial rivalry with Russia
  - B. creating imperialist tension in the Middle East
  - C. interfering secretly in the internal affairs of Austria-Hungary
  - D. involving British interests openly in her nationalist aspirations
38. Italy reversed its foreign policy and joined the Triple Entente primarily because of
- A. threats from neighboring states
  - B. shrinking military supplies
  - C. increasing domestic unrest
  - D. promised territorial gains
39. Researching which question would provide the LEAST amount of useful information in determining the specific causes of the First World War?
- A. Was there an arms race among several hostile states?
  - B. What ideological differences existed among heads of state?
  - C. Were there entangling alliances brought about by secret diplomacy?
  - D. Were there conflicting territorial claims involving two or more states?
40. The devastating effects of the First World War on France and its citizens had as an immediate consequence the
- A. withdrawal of the French delegation from the Paris Peace Conference
  - B. desire for reparations from Germany to pay for war damage
  - C. strengthening of ties between France and Great Britain
  - D. shared control of Alsace-Lorraine with Germany

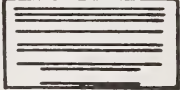
Use the sources below to answer questions 41 to 45.

SOURCE I




# TODAY'S Chronicle

No. 11111 London, England Friday, December 27, 1918

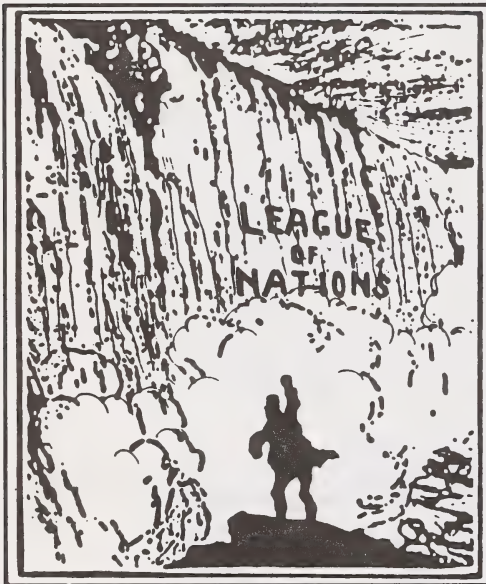


## BRITAIN WELCOMES PRESIDENT WILSON

Triumphant Progress Through Large Crowds  
UNPRECEDENTED SCENES



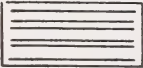
SOURCE II



SOURCE III

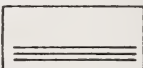


SOURCE IV



# The New York News Review

Vol. 1111 No. 11111 New York Saturday, March 26, 1920



## SENATE DEFEATS TREATY, VOTE 49 TO 35; ORDERS IT RETURNED TO PRESIDENT

LACKS 7 VOTES TO RATIFY \_\_\_\_\_



41. To what important issue do the sources refer?
- A. Should the national goals of one nation be forced on another?
  - B. Should peace treaties be designed to remove the causes of war?
  - C. Should treaties of alliance be supported by democratic states?
  - D. Should national goals be more important than international goals?
42. Which research question would be MOST useful to investigate the reasons behind the headline in Source IV?
- A. How did Americans perceive the strength of their armed forces?
  - B. How did Americans perceive their nation's role in world affairs?
  - C. Why did Wilson declare war on Germany during the First World War?
  - D. Why did Wilson win the presidential election before the First World War?
43. In Source II it is clearly shown that the cartoonist expected
- A. President Wilson to call an election over the issue of joining the League
  - B. President Wilson to resign because of opposition to joining the League
  - C. opposition to the League of Nations to be unsuccessful
  - D. opposition to the League of Nations to be successful
44. According to Source III, the cartoonist believed that opposition to the draft of the League of Nations was based MAINLY on
- A. ignorance
  - B. mass hysteria
  - C. misinformation
  - D. party politics
45. To opponents of the Treaty of Versailles, the Senate decision shown in Source IV was appropriate because it
- A. kept the U.S.A. outside the tangle of European politics
  - B. freed the U.S.A. from the burden of war debt payments
  - C. strengthened American ties with Great Britain
  - D. allowed American troops to return home
-

Use the map below to answer questions 46 and 47.



— from *World Affairs 1900 to the Present Day*, 1970

46. In step with the events indicated on the map, the foreign policy of Great Britain and France moved from
- appeasement to ultimatum
  - limited war to total war
  - containment to negotiation
  - collective security to isolation
47. To a supporter of the goals of the League of Nations, the MOST desirable response from a nation threatened by the events indicated on the map would be a
- return to balance-of-power politics
  - reliance on the safety of regional alliances
  - commitment to a foreign policy of isolationism
  - commitment to the principle of collective security

48. Which activity did the League of Nations avoid using as a means of preserving international peace?
- A. Supervising plebiscites
  - B. Promoting regional alliances
  - C. Encouraging self-determination
  - D. Inaugurating diplomatic negotiations
49. The fact that the Communist leader Mao Tse-tung and the nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek both opposed the Japanese invasion of central China supports the generalization that outside conflict can result in
- A. the violation of traditional, even sacred, values within a nation
  - B. governments becoming highly centralized and authoritarian within a nation
  - C. an increase of internal consensus among opposing parties and classes within a nation
  - D. disagreement and reduced co-operation among parties and classes within a nation
50. The event that resulted in a major and decisive shift in the balance of power after the Second World War had begun was the
- A. Italian campaign in Africa
  - B. Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor
  - C. German conquest of the Low Countries
  - D. Soviet incursion into eastern Poland



51. The prolonged contest between the superpowers conducted by diplomatic, economic, and psychological means rather than military means is referred to as
- A. the Cold War
  - B. brinkmanship
  - C. mutual deterrence
  - D. the era of détente

Use the passage below to answer question 52.

One year after the end of the war, the total strength of the Allied troops in Europe had fallen from 5 million to 880,000. The U.S.S.R., on the other hand, maintained its wartime strength of over 4 million and moved to control territory west of its borders. Soviet expansionism, which was threatening the whole of Europe, left the Western democracies no choice but to create a united front.

— West German Ambassador to the U.S.  
November, 1985

52. The “united front” referred to in the passage was created through the formation of the
- A. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
  - B. League of Nations
  - C. United Nations
  - D. Warsaw Pact
- 
53. Since 1945, the re-birth of imperialism can BEST be illustrated by an examination of the
- A. formation of the United Nations
  - B. development of decolonization in Africa
  - C. escalation of the arms race between the superpowers
  - D. establishment of superpower spheres of influence

Use the quotation below to answer question 54.

It must be a policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.

— American President Harry S. Truman

54. This position was largely determined by President Truman's support for a policy of
- A. annexation
  - B. appeasement
  - C. containment
  - D. isolationism
- 
55. Which of the following developments was NOT characteristic of events in Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968?
- A. The Western powers followed a policy of military non-intervention in Eastern Europe.
  - B. Widespread national dissatisfaction with external controls led to demands for change.
  - C. Widespread national dissatisfaction arose from industrial and agricultural collapse.
  - D. The U.S.S.R. and Warsaw Pact members followed a policy of direct military intervention.
56. Education, ease of communication, and the necessity of preserving peace are all factors that lessen the influence of
- A. nationalism
  - B. collectivism
  - C. supranationalism
  - D. internationalism

Use the information below to answer questions 57 and 58.

EXAMPLES OF CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1945 – Canada participates in the San Francisco Conference to create the UN and is a founding member of this organization.

1950 – 27,000 Canadians serve as part of the Korean Force for three years.

1957 – Lester B. Pearson is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his work on the idea of UN peacekeeping forces.

1977 – Canada begins a third term as a member of the UN Security Council.

— from *Challenge of Power*, 1979

57. These activities indicate a strong Canadian commitment to the principles of
- A. supranationalism
  - B. ultranationalism
  - C. balance of power
  - D. mutual deterrence
58. The activities in 1957 and 1977 strengthened Canada's international role as a
- A. supporter of global prosperity
  - B. proponent of superpower détente
  - C. major force for nuclear disarmament
  - D. mediator between nations in conflict
-



59. Canada's foreign policy with respect to off-shore territorial limits is primarily motivated by a concern for
- A. national unity
  - B. international equity
  - C. national sovereignty
  - D. international harmony
60. The reluctance of the Great Powers to relinquish any autonomy in favor of collective security is BEST illustrated by their attitude toward decisions made in the United Nation's
- A. Secretariat
  - B. General Assembly
  - C. Security Council
  - D. Economic and Social Council
61. A serious setback to superpower détente occurred when the
- A. U.S.S.R. ended diplomatic relations with Israel
  - B. U.S.A. boycotted imports from South Africa
  - C. U.S.A. refused to sell wheat to China
  - D. U.S.S.R. invaded Afghanistan
62. The formation of the European Economic Community and the European Parliament are examples of member nations placing less importance on
- A. international co-operation
  - B. national sovereignty
  - C. collective security
  - D. national security
63. The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 was ultimately settled through
- A. pressure exerted by the UN Security Council
  - B. direct negotiation between the superpowers
  - C. intervention by the UN Secretary-General
  - D. the force of world public opinion

Use the sources below to answer questions 64 to 67.

SOURCE I

The price of one jet fighter (\$20 million) would pay for 40,000 village pharmacies.

The cost of one tank (\$500,000) would provide equipment for 520 classrooms.

The cost of one modern destroyer (\$100 million) would finance the electrification of 13 cities and 19 rural zones with a total population of nine million.

The price of one American Trident submarine equals the cost of a year's schooling for 16 million children in a developing country.

World military spending averages \$14,800 per soldier while world education spending averages \$230 per school-age child.

— from *Canada and the World*, 1980

SOURCE II



— from *The Edmonton Sun*

64. The dilemma raised by the sources involves a conflict between
- A. national security and the welfare of mankind
  - B. collective security and national prosperity
  - C. national unity and national independence
  - D. humanitarianism and the sanctity of life
65. Which conclusion is supported by the sources?
- A. Money spent on the military is in the range of \$200 billion per year.
  - B. Money spent on the military by the superpowers has tripled in the last 10 years.
  - C. The developing world's share of global spending on weapons has been rapidly increasing.
  - D. Few nations can afford extensive spending on arms if their standards of living are to improve.
66. Any attempt to solve the problem raised by the sources will first require a change in the
- A. high cost of military hardware
  - B. values and attitudes of people
  - C. leadership of developing nations
  - D. nuclear monopoly held by the superpowers
67. The cartoon condemns the foreign policy of
- A. pursuing arms de-escalation
  - B. declaring permanent neutrality
  - C. building up military resources
  - D. supporting collective security
-



Use the quotation below to answer questions 68 and 69.

With so much wrong with the world [arbitrary arrests, internments, torture], the individual and even the individual government may well feel a sense of hopelessness and helplessness in seeking to introduce or reinforce moral standards in the law and practice of other societies, but the effort must be made . . . .

— *Canadian Institute of International Affairs*, 1979

68. The author would MOST likely support the conclusion that
- A. human rights can best be safeguarded through national action
  - B. co-operative international action must be promoted in the field of human rights
  - C. national law and order is more important than international considerations
  - D. with respect to international guarantees for human rights, the situation is hopeless
69. Which organization is uniquely committed to drawing attention to the concerns expressed by the author?
- A. The United Nations Security Council
  - B. The International Court of Justice
  - C. Amnesty International
  - D. Greenpeace
- 

Use the quotation below to answer question 70.

If the enemy continues to increase the size and effectiveness of its strategic forces, we will respond in kind to ensure our security and that of our friends.

— adapted from a statement by President Brezhnev  
of the Soviet Union, 1977

70. President Brezhnev was advocating a policy of
- A. détente
  - B. limited war
  - C. co-existence
  - D. mutual deterrence
-

## **PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE**

### **INSTRUCTIONS**

Choose **ONE** of the two topics that follow for your essay. If you write on both topics, only the first will be marked.

**BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC IN THE SPACE PROVIDED ON THE BACK COVER.**

Choose the topic on which you are most knowledgeable. Essays for each topic will be marked according to the same criteria.

**READ ALL PARTS OF THE QUESTION CAREFULLY.**

Your essay is to be completed in the space provided in this examination booklet.

Use pages labelled **FOR ROUGH WORK** to plan and draft.

Pages labelled **FOR FINISHED WORK** must contain your completed work.

Please use a blue or black pen for written work.

The written-response section is worth 30% of the total mark.

## TOPIC A

### ESSAY ASSIGNMENT

Some governments believe that an economy operates best when its citizens are free to exercise their initiative. They believe that individual decision-making promotes the efficient operation of an economy. Other governments attempt to combine individual initiative with some government regulation. They believe that co-operation between enterprising individuals and government offers the best approach in running an economy. Still other governments emphasize strict central planning and decision-making. They believe that setting economic priorities according to the collective needs of society must take precedence over individual initiative.

In an essay, defend a position on the issue: **SHOULD GOVERNMENTS EMPHASIZE INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE IN THEIR NATIONS' ECONOMIES?**

#### MARKS WILL BE ALLOTTED ON THE FOLLOWING BASIS:

- Accurate and comprehensive description of one or more relevant examples or case studies drawn from knowledge of social studies content	(10 marks)
- Thoughtful description of alternative value positions underlying the issue	(5 marks)
- Logical and persuasive defence of the position chosen	(10 marks)
- Effective use of language and expression	<u>(5 marks)</u>
TOTAL	30 marks

<p><b>BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC ON THE BACK COVER.</b></p>
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## TOPIC B

### ESSAY ASSIGNMENT

During the 20th century, some national governments have chosen to restrict their participation in international relations. They believe in self-sufficiency. By depending on their own resources for security and the advancement of their national interests, they hope to avoid becoming entangled in the affairs of other states. Other nations have taken a more active role in international affairs. They believe their security and national goals as well as world stability are better served by pursuing policies of international involvement.

In an essay, defend a position on the issue: **SHOULD NATIONS PURSUE ISOLATIONIST POLICIES?**

#### MARKS WILL BE ALLOTTED ON THE FOLLOWING BASIS:

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| - Accurate and comprehensive description of one or more relevant examples or case studies drawn from knowledge of social studies content | (10 marks)       |
| - Thoughtful description of alternative value positions underlying the issue   | (5 marks)        |
| - Logical and persuasive defence of the position chosen  | (10 marks)       |
| - Effective use of language and expression   | <u>(5 marks)</u> |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>30 marks</b>  |

<p><b>BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC ON THE BACK COVER.</b></p>
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## FOR ROUGH WORK

## This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.



**FOR ROUGH WORK**

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